

ON, CHIEF JUDGE
ALE. PRESIDING JUDGE
JHOLS, PRESIDING JUDGE
SAMMONS BELL
JOHN E. FRANKUM
ROBERT H. JORDAN
ROBERT H. HALL
HOMER C. EBERHARDT
ROBERT L. RUSSELL
JUDGES

COURT OF APPEALS
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA

December 13, 1966

CHARLES N. HOOPER
H. GRADY ALMAND, JR.
BENJAMIN G. ESTES
E. BYRON HILLEY
A. SIDNEY PARKER
ROY M. THORNTON, JR.
HELEN T. HARPER
CHARLES J. DRIESE
ALFREDDA SCOBEY
LAW ASSISTANT

Hon. Richard B. Russell
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

It was good hearing from you the other day. Since then I was pleased to see the article praising you which appeared in Readers Digest, along with a number of others about you in other magazines. It's nice to know that there may yet be honor for a prophet in his own land.

The answer to the question you asked me apparently appears on page 53 of the November 25, 1966 issue of Life Magazine, in an article entitled "Reasonable Doubt." The author states that the criticism of the two-bullet theory was anticipated by the Commission and:

"According to Epstein, three of the members -- Senator Richard Russell, Senator John Sherman Cooper and Representative Hall Boggs -- believed that there might have been separate bullets. The drafters of the report originally wanted to describe the evidence supporting the single-bullet theory as 'compelling'. Senator Russell proposed it be called merely 'credible.' A compromise was reached: in the final report the evidence is described as 'persuasive.'"

With every good wish for a serene and happy Christmas season, to you and yours, I am

Affectionately,

Alfreda

Alfreda Scobey